THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY.

No. 800.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, Auguſt 6, 1770.

The fitteſt Time to corrupt a Man's Wife, is when ſhe's fallen out with her Huſband. SHAKESPEAR.

WHAT this great maſter of the human heart pronounces concerning the deareſt connections in life, is equally true, when applied to every other ſocial union. And thoſe great villains, who have degraded the human ſpecies by their infernal practices, have ever acted upon that grand principle of corruption. No tyrant could plunder and ſlaughter, if union in reſiſtance oppoſed his ravage. One would think, that at this period of the world, mankind could need no inſtructions on this head. The greateſt ornaments of the world have foretold the miſchiefs of diſcord, and the annals of all countries confirm thoſe intereſting truths; yet the ingenuous and unwary are ſtill frequently off their guard. The wiles of iniquity are ſo many and various; the ſnare is ſo deep laid and artfully covered; that fraud will inſure ſucceſs in thoſe ſchemes, which power could never effect. Hence we find, that tyranny & oppreſſion in their firſt approach always come diſguiſed, in ſome friendly appearance, and the emiſſaries of power and rapine ranſack earth and hell for plauſible pretexts of their firſt advances: And the progreſs from the admiſſion of unlawful controul to the full ſway of deſpotic uſurpation, is ſo inſidious and rapid, that mankind are trampled upon and butchered, before they have time to meditate their deliverance. Good GOD! How is it poſſible for a ſenſible people to think of relaxing their vigilance a moment, when they all hear the clank of their ſhackles, and ſee the fiend entering the door! Are not the monitions of your beſt, your *diſintereſted* friends, enough to alarm you? Does not the miſeries of a parent country awaken? Has the hiſtoric page no inſtruction? Did not the nobility and people of England at firſt oppoſe thoſe encroachments and burdens, under the preſſure of which, they now tremblingly deſpond?—But their weakneſs—their wickedneſs—their infamy remains—they became corrupt, they were ſold and bought—they are—Oh my heart! a dagger for the bowels of every traitor!—and GOD knows hundreds could be *honeſtly* beſtowed!

I need not inform my countrymen who inhabit near this metropolis, of the malevolence and obſtinate perſeverance of the enemies to our Iſrael. Their conduct has been uniformly treacherous and abandoned. Yet I will offer a few thoughts to the public, on ſome late artful efforts to tempt us to precipitate into ruin. A belief of their ſucceſs does not ſo much move me, as a certain knowlege of the baſeneſs and infamy of the agents: for ſurely, we have been wanting in obſervation indeed, if we have not frequently noticed, who among us are of the tribe of Iſſachar. Notwithſtanding the pretended variation of their attacks, the views, motives and actions of the tribe, have been pretty generally ſeen through. Even that arch fiend of the North, whoſe baleful influence did heretofore frequently reign, has at laſt diſcovered his cloven foot; his duplicity is detected, his nakedneſs is ſeen, and his odious form driven from all good men, ſeems in the courſe of nature, but a little way from that bottomleſs pit, where the *father of lies* muſt be bound his thouſand years.

It is a great truth, that in an age like this, more ſelf-denying virtue is neceſſary, to entirely ceaſe the importation of Britiſh manufactures, than to wade thro' crimſon gore, in hot purſuit of our worſt enemies. Every wound we received in ſuch a conflict, would revive our indignation, and every drop of vital blood from ſuch foes would inſpire and invigorate our heart. Such is human nature! The glorious ſpirit of extirminating from the earth, it's reproach and ſcourge, would inſpire enthuſiaſm, and a noble death would happily deliver us from ſlavery, and be an acceptable ſacrifice to our dear country.

It is the great unhappineſs of man, that the fruition of a ſmall good, when preſent, is often preferred to the higheſt acquiſitions when remote. Hence every day, we find a momentary gratification is hazarded at the riſque of future; tho' eternal, vengeance. Senſible of this, and in order to take advantage of a weakneſs too predominant in the human mind, the miniſterial faction, in America, are perpetually declaiming on the ſtagnation of trade, and the poverty ariſing from a decline of Britiſh commerce. As, if that commercial interconrſe was our *ſummum bonum*, & foreign manufactures the grand *deſideratа* of Americans. When no truth is more apparent, or oftuer conceded, than this, that the ſtoppage of importation is to the great general emolument of the colonies, however detrimental to a few individuals. Now allowing the plea of commercial poverty its full extent, ſurely the ſacrifice of the *few* is far more eligible than that of the *many*. And a community convinced of its true, nay, its only intereſt will never heſitate, whether to forego the public welfare and become compleat bond-men, rather than occaſion the riſe or fall of ſtock, or an alteration in the balance of exchange.

A wiſe people will inquire thoro'ly into every ſcheme propoſed for their adoption, and when its baneful or ſalutary effect is diſcerned, will be inflexible in their reſolutions. A nation would be mad indeed ſhould they ſee, as in the meridian ſun, a deſign to enſlave them, and after a feeble oppoſition be cajoled or bullied into timid acquieſcence. But their diſgrace would be ſingularly infamous and deplorable ſhould they tamely ſurrender their birthrights to pimps, paraſites and harpies, when their ſolemn proteſtations of reſiſtance, to their hearts-blood, had been regiſtered in the records of eternity. Dead alſo muſt they be to every moral ſentiment ſhould they be actuated to commit the moſt atrocious crime by a fondneſs and a precipatude to imitate the perfidy of others. Surely it is to good men and chriſtians a ſtrange doctrine, that the villainy of one part of ſociety is a ſanction for the wickedneſs of the reſidue. Men, who have a genuine attachment to their moſt important concernments will examine, what is their duty, and what the Lord their God requireth of them; and then will walk as a well informed conſcience ſhall dictate. On ſuch men alone, under GOD, do we depend: On thoſe, who deſpiſing the diſingenuity of fraudulent ſubterfuge, will perſevere with untainted probity to the end.

There is no one argument, founded on *right* principles, which heretofore was urged in favour of our diſuſe of Britiſh commodities, but what now ſubſiſts in its primary force. Hence every defection, whether of individuals or communities, from former pretences of ſupporting our common liberties, is an open diſcloſure of conſummate ignorance, deep hypocriſy or deliberate and exquiſite malice.

We have been verging an unexpected length of time to that trying period, which is to delineate and mark forever our true characters. If we are blind, we ſhall ſurely be deluded;—if diſcerning, we ſhall eſcape the ſnare. If we are puſillanimous wretches, we may eaſily be frightened; if brave our courage, vigour and ſtability will accumulate ſtrength by oppoſition. And let thoſe who fear the wants ariſing from loſs of trade, remember the toils and labours of their forefathers, and bluſh, when they repine at ſancied miſeries. If it did not move our deriſion, it would excite the ſharpeſt anger to hear the difficulties, we now ſuſtain, mentioned with a complaining regret. Good God! Conſider my fellowmen, what you are ſtrugling for—conſider what you oppoſe and what you ſeek!—In defending your fair inheritance, it is impoſſible for you to ſuffer half the pains and ſorrows, your pious anceſtors bore, in the arduous acquiſition.

In ſhort, my friends, you have nothing to fear, but the deceitfulneſs of your own heart and the variegated and unremitting malevolence of your enemies. Struggle with half the ſpirit and obſtinacy to ſave yourſelves, that they ſeek to deſtroy you, and victory will crown you with ſucceſs.——You have often been enlightened, and often been warned. It is your own fault, if you do not diſcern, if you do not avoid deſtruction.

Shall then the wretch, whoſe daſtard heart
Shrinks at a Tyrant's nobler part,
And only dares betray;
With reptile wiles, alas! prevail,
—Where force, and rage, and prieſt-craft fail
To pilfer power away?

AN OLD MAN.

AT a Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants in New-Haven, 26th July, A.D. 1770.

The following letter ſent by the committee of the merchants in the city of New-York, to the merchants in this place, was read—— New-York, April 3. 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

BOSTON and this place, have conſidered and adopted; and Philadelphia having alſo acceded to the meaſure of reſtricting the importation of goods from Great-Britain, as the moſt certain and effectual means of procuring a repeal of the act of Parliament, impoſing duties on paper, glaſs, &c.—We are, in behalf of the merchants and traders of this city, to addreſs you on that ſubject; and as it is alſo the general opinion of our friends in England, that the meaſure propoſed, is the only one which can relieve us; we are to requeſt, that the merchants and traders with you, will concur in the ſaid meaſure of importing no goods from Great-Britain, or buying of thoſe (if any ſo abandoned may be found among you) who ſhall import them contrary to the general ſenſe and agreement of this country; until the ſaid act of parliament ſhall be repealed; except ſuch neceſſary articles only, as you may think you cannot do without: And we flatter ourſelves their number will be reduced in all the colonies in proportion to the benefit they expect to derive to themſelves, and to their lateſt poſterity, from ſo neceſſary and important a trial and exertion of their virtue.——Incloſed you have the agreement of our merchants and traders here, and we hope you will, as brethren embarked in the ſame cauſe, regulate your importations as conformably to them as poſſible.—Since—united we may preſerve our invaluable liberties and privileges, but divided, muſt ſubmit to the oppreſſions impoſed on us.

There was then read the following Article of an agreement made by the merchants in this place in July, 1769, in conſequence of the foregoing letter.

2. THAT we will not purchaſe, or receive to ſell on our own account, or on commiſſion from any perſon in this, or any of the other colonies, or any perſon whatever, any goods that we know or ſuſpect to have been imported contrary to the true intent and meaning of this agreement, or of the agreement entered into by the merchants in Boſton & New-York, nor purchaſe any kind of merchandize of ſuch perſon as are known to import goods contrary to ſaid agreements, until ſaid act of parliament be repealed."

There was then laid before the meeting the letter from the merchants in New-York to the merchants in Philadelphia, acquainting them, of their agreement to import; and the tranſactions of the virtuous inhabitants of Philadelphia thereupon, which were highly approved and applauded.

WHEREUPON this meeting cannot but expreſs their ſurprize and aſtoniſhment, at the defection of New-York. Is it poſſible? She, who made the greateſt profeſſions of patriotiſm, and ſtood foremoſt in the glorious cauſe of American liberty, ſhould ſuddenly break that very agreement ſhe ſo zealouſly affected to accompliſh!—Was not this agreement lawful and innocent in itſelf? Was it not as neceſſary and important as the preſervation of liberty itſelf? nay, without it, muſt not the very men, their poſterity, and the inhabitants of the colonies univerſally, be ſlaves?—Are not theſe their own words?—And did they then ſpeak without a meaning? Or have they changed their ſentiments? Is not the firſt perfidious, the laſt impoſſible?—Every publication from every quarter realizes and aſſures the neceſſity and abſolute importance of this agreement.—The enemies of our liberty announce it to the world. If they did ſpeak their ſentiments, and no alteration has ariſen, what worthy inducement can be produced, for their defection, whereby the union of the colonies, their ſtrength, is diminiſhed, and ſo an advantage given to the enemies of our liberties? Is it for the gain of a few months commerce, for which they, upon their own principles, as far as in them lies, ſacrifice liberty, not only theirs, and their poſterities, but of their countrymen in general; and give them over to vaſſalage and ſlavery.—This is a conduct, is it in language to deſcribe? Let it yet be nameleſs in America.——

Whereupon it is univerſally reſolved by this meeting,

1. THAT the reaſons for entering into the agreement to reſtrict importation, being no leſs than the preſervation of our liberties and properties, continues to this day, without any diminution.—And at this juncture, the importance thereof and probable ſucceſs if maintained with ſteady virtue and perſeverance, are become much more apparent.

2. That thoſe perſons in New-York, who have publicly adopted ſuch agreement, and announced to the world the neceſſity thereof for the preſervation of American liberty, and already adjudged ſuch as would contravene the ſame, abandoned! ſhould order importation contrary thereunto at a juncture, when a diſunion among the colonies was known to be moſt ardently wiſhed for by their enemies, is ſuch a defection from the common cauſe, as muſt grieve humanity itſelf, to give it its proper appellation, and virtually deſcribes the character intended by the ſaid article of agreement above recited.

3. Reſolved therefore, that in ſupport of the real intent of ſaid article of agreement, and to contribute our influence in upholding the common cauſe, which now requires our redoubled exertions, we will withdraw our trade, ſo far as not to purchaſe any goods imported from Great-Britain, from ſuch Perſons in New-York, who ſhall import goods, &c. contrary to the agreement entered into by the merchants in Boſton and Philadelphia, &c. even though the ſaid act ſhall be repealed; unleſs they ſhall ſpeedily return to their firſt agreement. That in the mean time we will firmly adhere to our non-importation agreement, and encourage and promote the manufacture of all neceſſary articles among ourſelves.

4. That we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to influence the traders and merchants of this virtuous and patriotic colony, to unite with us in this agreement, and thus united, unleſs the merchants of New-York do countermand the orders they have ſent home for goods, and return punctually to their former agreement, we pledge ourſelves each to the other, to turn our trade to our natural brethren of Boſton, or our neighbours of Philadelphia, upon a general importation; or by a manly and virtuous effort, confine our trade among ourſelves, giving the preference to the merchants of our own colony, that ſhall improve the firſt opportunity, after the redreſs of grievances to commence importers, or to any of our worthy brethren from the neighbouring colonies, who may think proper to ſettle among us. *A true copy per Order of the meeting,*

Teſt. ADAM BABCOCK, *Clerk of the meeting.*

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths, Plains, Tammies, Thickſets, Queen Stuffs, Crapes, Lawns, Iriſh Hollands, Bedticken, Callicoes, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, &c. &c. Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c.

Governor Hutchinson, Turn to Index Vol. 2, to Find Non Importation Agreement
vid Act. pa. 735. Vol. 2. — vid, pa. 174 — pa. 185.

In the House of Representatives, July 31. 1770.

ORDERED, That Mr. *Hancock*, Capt. *Heath*, Maj. *Reed*, Capt. *Thayer*, Col. *Gerrish*, Maj. *Doane* and Mr. *Hobson*, carry to the Lieutenant-Governor the following Answer to his Honor's Speech to both Houses at the Opening of the present Session.

May it please your Honor,

THE House of Representatives, having duly attended to your Speech to both Houses at the opening of this Session, and maturely considered the several parts of it, have unanimously, in a full House, determined to adhere to their former Resolution, "that it is by no Means expedient to proceed to Business, while the General Assembly is thus constrain'd to hold the Session out of the Town of Boston." Upon a recollection of the reasons we have before given for this Measure, we conceive it will appear to all the world, that neither the good People of this province, nor the House of Representatives, can be justly charg'd with any ill consequences that may follow it. After the most attentive and repeated examination of your Speech, we find nothing to induce us to alter our opinion, and very little that is new and material in the controversy: But as we perceive it is publish'd, it may possibly be read by some who have never seen the reasons of the House; and as there are specious things contained in it, which may have a tendency to make an unhappy Impression on some Minds, we have thought proper to make a few observations upon it.

You are pleased to say, "you meet us at Cambridge, because you have no reason to think there has been any alteration in his Majesty's pleasure, which you doubt not was determined by wise motives, and with a gracious purpose to promote the good of the province." We presume not to call in question the wisdom of our Sovereign or the rectitude of his intentions: But there have been times, when a corrupt and profligate Administration have ventured upon such Measures, as have had a direct tendency to ruin the interest of the People, as well as that of their Royal Master.

This House have great reason to doubt, whether it is, or ever was his Majesty's Pleasure that your Honor should meet the Assembly at Cambridge, or that he has ever taken the Matter under his Royal Consideration: Because, the common and the best evidence in such cases, is not communicated to us.

It is needless for us to add any thing to what has been heretofore said, upon the illegality of holding the Court any where except in the Town of Boston: For admitting the power to be in the Governor to hold the Court in any other Place when the public Good *requires* it; yet, it by no means follows, that he has a right to call it in any other Place, when it is to the manifest Injury and detriment of the publick.

The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General has very little weight with this House in any case, any further than the reasons which they expressly give are convincing. This Province has suffered so much by unjust, groundless and illegal opinions of those Officers of the Crown, that our veneration or reverence for their opinions is much abated. We utterly deny that the Attorney and Solicitor General have any authority or jurisdiction over us; any right to decide questions in controversy between the several Branches of the Legislature here: Nor do we concede, that even his Majesty in Council has any constitutional authority to decide such questions, or any other controversy whatever that arises in this Province, excepting only such matters as are reserved in the Charter. It seems a great absurdity, that when a dispute arises between the Governor and the House, the Governor should appeal to his Majesty in Council to decide it: Would it not be as reasonable for the House to appeal to the Body of their Constituents to decide it? Whenever a dispute has arisen within the Realm, between the Crown and the two Houses of Parliament, or either of them, was it ever imagined that the King in his Privy Council had authority to decide it? However there is a test, a standard common to all, we mean the public Good. But your Honor must be very sensible that the illegality of holding the Court in any other place besides the Town of Boston, is far from being the only dispute between your Honor and this House: We contend, that the People and their Representatives, have a right to withstand the abusive exercise of a legal and constitutional Prerogative of the Crown. We beg leave to recite to your Honor what the great Mr. Lock has advanc'd in his treatise of civil Government, upon the like Prerogative of the Crown. "The old question, says he, will be asked in this matter of Prerogative, who shall be judge when this Power is made a right use of?" And he answers, "Between an executive Power in being with such a Prerogative, and a Legislative that depends upon his will for their convening, there can be no judge upon earth, as there can be none between the Legislative and the People, should either the executive or legislative, when they have got the Power in their hands, design or go about to enslave or destroy them. The people have no other remedy in this, as in all other cases, where they have no judge on earth, but to appeal to Heaven. For the rulers, in such attempts, exercising a Power the People never put into their hands (who can never be supposed to consent that any body should rule over them for their harm) do that which they have not a right to do. And when the body of the People or any single Man is deprived of their right, or under the exercise of a power without right, and have no appeal on earth, then they have a Liberty to appeal to Heaven whenever they judge the cause of sufficient moment. And therefore, though the People cannot be judge, so as to have by the Constitution of that Society any superior Power to determine and give effective sentence in the case; yet they have by a law antecedent and paramount to all positive laws of Men, reserv'd that ultimate determination to themselves which belongs to all mankind where there lies no appeal on earth, viz. to judge whether they have just cause to make their appeal to Heaven." We would however by no Means be understood to suggest, that this People have occasion at present to proceed to such extremity.

Your Honor is pleased to say, "that the House of Representatives in the year 1728, did not think the form of the writ sufficient to justify them in refusing to do business at Salem." It is true they did not by any vote or resolve determine not to do business: yet the House, as we read in your Honor's history, "met and adjourn'd from day to day without doing business;" and we find by the records, that from the 31st of October 1728, to the 14th of December following, the house did meet and adjourn without doing business; and then they voted to proceed to the public and necessary affairs of the province, "provided no advantage be had or made, for and by reason of the aforesaid removal (meaning the removal to Salem) or pleaded as a precedent for the future." Yet your Honor has been pleased to quote the conduct of that very house, as a precedent for *our* imitation. We apprehend their proceeding to business, and the consequences of it, viz. the encouragement it gave to governor Burnet to go on with his design of harassing them into unconstitutional compliances, and the use your Honor now makes of it as an authority and a precedent, ought to be a warning to this House to make a determined and effectual stand. Their example, tho' respectable, is not obligatory upon this House.—They lived in times, when the encroachments of despotism were in their infancy.—They were carried to Salem by the meer caprice of Governor Burnet, who never pleaded an instruction for doing this—an instruction from a ministry who had before treated them with unexampled indignity—an instruction which they were not *permitted* to see. They had no reason to apprehend a fixed design to alter the seat of government, to their great inconvenience and the manifest injury of the province.

We are not dispos'd to dispute the understanding, integrity, families and estates of the council, in 1728. We believe them to have been such, that if they were now upon the stage they would see so many additional, and more weighty reasons against proceeding to business out of Boston, that they would fully approve of the resolution of this House; as well as of what has been lately advanced by their successors, who are also gentlemen of understanding, integrity, fortune and family, in the following words. "Governor Burnet's conduct in convening the General Court out of Boston, cannot be deemed an acknowledged or constitutional precedent, because, it was not found'd on the only reason on which the prerogative of the crown can be justly founded, the good of the community." We shall only add, that the rights of the province having been of late years most severely attacked, has induced gentlemen to examine the constitution more thoro'ly, and has increased their zeal in its defence.

You are pleased "to adduce an instance in 1754, in addition to that in 1747, which you say "makes it probable, that the House of Representatives rather chose that the court should sit elsewhere, when a committee was chosen to consider of and report a proper place for a court-house at a distance from Boston." We beg leave here to observe, that both these are instances of the House's interesting themselves in this affair, which your Honor now claims as a prerogative: If the House were in no case to have a voice, or be regarded, in chusing a place to hold the court, how could they think of building a house, in a place, to which they never had been, and probably never would be called?

While the House have been from time to time, holding up to view, the great inconveniencies and manifest injuries resulting from the sitting of the Assembly at Cambridge, and praying a Removal to Boston; it is with pain that they have heard your Honor, instead of pointing out any one good purpose which can be answered by it, replying that your *Instructions* will not permit you to remove the Court to Boston. By a royal grant in the Charter, in favor of the Commons of this Province, the Governor has the sole power of adjourning, proroguing and dissolving the General Court: And the wisdom of that grant appears in this; that a person residing in the Province, must be a more competent judge, of the fitness of the time, and we may add, the place of holding the court, than any person residing in *Great-Britain*. We do not deny, that there may be instances, when the commander in chief ought to obey the royal instructions: And should we also admit, that in ordinary cases he ought to obey them, respecting the convening, holding, proroguing adjourning and dissolving the General Court notwithstanding that grant; yet we clearly hold, that whenever instructions cannot be comply'd with, without injuring the people, they cease to be binding. Any other supposition would involve this absurdity in it, that a substitute by means of instructions from his principal, may have a greater power than the principal himself; or in other words, that a Representative of a King who can do no wrong, by means of instructions may obtain a right to do wrong: For that the prerogative extends not to do any injury, never has been and never can be denied. Therefore this House are clearly of opinion, that your Honor is under no obligation to hold the General Court at Cambridge, let your instructions be conceived in terms ever so peremptory, inasmuch, as it is inconvenient and injurious to the Province.—As to your commission, it is certain, that no clause contained in that, inconsistent with the Charter can be binding: To suppose, that when a grant is made by Charter in favour of the people, instructions shall supercede that grant, and oblige the Governor to act repugnant to it, is vacating the Charter at once, by the breath of a Minister of state.

Your Honor thinks you may *safely* say, "there is not one of us, who if he was in your station, would venture to depart from the Instructions." As you had not the least shadow of evidence to warrant this, we are sure you could not say it with *safety*: And we leave it with your Honor to determine, how far it is reconcileable with *delicacy* to suggest it. In what particulars the holding the General Court at Cambridge is injurious to us and the Province, has already been declared by the House, and must be too obvious to escape your Honor's observation. Yet you are pleased to tell us that "the Inconveniences can easily be removed, or are so inconsiderable that a very small public benefit will outweigh them."—That they are not inconsiderable every day's experience convinces us; nor are our constituents insensible of them: But how they can be easily removed, we cannot conceive, unless by removing the Court to Boston; Can the public Offices & Records, to which we are under the necessity of recurring, almost every hour, with any safety or convenience to the publick be removed to Cambridge? Will our constituents consent to be at the expence of erecting a proper House at Cambridge, for accommodating the General Court, especially, when they have no assurance that the next freak of a capricious Minister will not remove the Court to some other place? Is it possible to have that communication with our constituents, or to be benefited by the reasonings of the people with out doors here, as at Boston? We cannot but flatter ourselves, that every judicious and impartial Person will allow, that the holding the General Court at Cambridge, is inconvenient and hurtful to the Province; nor has your Honor ever yet attempted to show a single instance, in which the Province can be benefited by it: No good purpose which can be answered by it, has ever yet been suggested by any one to this House. And we have the utmost confidence, that our most gracious Sovereign, has no desire to hold the General Court at any place inconvenient to its Members, or injurious to the Province; but rather, that he will frown upon those, who have procured its removal to such a place, or persist in holding it there.

We are not indeed sure, that the Ministry caused the Assembly to be removed to Cambridge, in order to worry them into a compliance with any arbitrary mandate, to the ruin of our own or our constituents Liberties: But we know that the General Assembly has in times past been treated with such indignity and abuse, by the Servants of the Crown, and a wicked Ministry may attempt it again.

Your Honor observes, that "the same exception may be made to the use of every other part of the Prerogative, for every part is capable of abuse." We shall never except to the proper use of the Prerogative—We hold it sacred as the Liberty of the Subject. But every abuse of it will always be excepted to, so long as the love of Liberty, or any public Virtue remains. And whenever any other part of the Prerogative shall be abused, the House will not fail to judge for themselves of the Grievance, nor to exert every Power with which the Constitution hath entrusted them, to check the abuse of it, and redress the Grievance.

The House had expressed to your Honor their apprehension of a fix'd design, either to change the Seat of Government, or to harrass us, in order to bring us into a compliance with some arbitrary Mandate: Your Honor says, you know of no fix'd design to harrass us, &c. Upon which we cannot but observe, that if you did not know of a fix'd design to change the Seat of Government, you would not have omitted so fair an opportunity to satisfy the minds of the House, in a matter of such importance to the Province. As to your very condescending and liberal professions, of exercising patience or using dispatch, as would be most agreeable to us, we shall be very much obliged to your Honor, for the exercise of those Virtues, whenever you shall see cause to remove us to our ancient and established Seat: But these professions can be no temptations to us, to give up our Privileges.

Your Honor is pleased to say, "we consider the Charter as a Compact between the Crown and the People of this province." And to ask a Question,

Vid. Page 183. & See Page 194 for the reasons of the House to remove the Court.
Vid. page 146. & Vid pa. 146 — vid Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2 & Turn to Index.

"Shall one Party to the Compact be held, and not the other?" It is true, we conſider the Charter as ſuch a Compact, and agree that both Parties are held. The Crown covenants, that a Great and General Court ſhall be held, every laſt Wedneſday in May forever: The Crown therefore, doubtleſs is bound by this covenant. But we utterly deny, that the People have covenanted to grant Money, or to do Buſineſs, at leaſt any other Buſineſs than chuſing Officers and Counſellors to compleat the General Court, on the laſt Wedneſday in May, or any other Day or Year whatever: Therefore this Houſe, by refuſing to do Buſineſs, do not deprive the Crown of the exerciſe of the Prerogative, nor fail of performing their Part of the Compact.

Your Honor would doubtleſs have been culpable had you refuſed to call a General Court on the laſt Wedneſday in May; and the Houſe might have been equally culpable, if they had refuſed to chuſe a Speaker and Clerk, or to elect Counſellors, whereby to compleat the General Court; for in caſe of omiſſion in either part, a queſtion might ariſe, Whether the people would have had a Legiſlative. When the General Aſſembly is thus formed, they are impowered by the Charter, to make, ordain and eſtabliſh all manner of wholeſome and reaſonable Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, Directions and Inſtructions, either with penalties or without. But the Charter no where obliges the General Court, to make any Orders, Laws, Statutes or Ordinances, unleſs they at that Time judge it conducive to the public Good to make them: much leſs does it oblige them to make any Laws, &c. in any particular Seſſion, Year or number of Years, whenever they themſelves ſhall judge them not to be for the public Good. Such an obligation would not leave them the leaſt color of Freedom, but reduce them to a meer Machine; to the ſtate the Parliament would have been in, if the opinion of the two Chief Juſtices and the three Puiſne Judges had prevailed in the Reign of Richard the Second, "That the King hath the Governance of Parliaments, and may appoint what ſhall be firſt handled, and ſo gradually what next, in all matters to be treated of in Parliament, even to the end of the Parliament; & if any perſons ſhall act contrary to the King's Pleaſure made known therein, they are to be puniſhed as Traitors"—for which opinion thoſe five Judges had Judgment as in caſe of High Treaſon. Your Honor will allow us to aſk, Whether the Doctrine contained in your Queſtion, viz. "If you ſhould refuſe to do Buſineſs now you are met, would you not deprive the Crown of the exerciſe of the prerogative, and fail of performing your part of the Compact? which implies a ſtrong affirmation, is not in a degree the very doctrine of chief juſtice Treſilian, and the four other judges juſt now mention'd.—By convening in obedience to his Majeſty's writ teſted by your Gov[illegible], and again, at the time to which we are prorogued, we fully have ſubmitted to the prerogative, and performed our part of the compact.

This Houſe has the ſame inherent rights in this province, as the Houſe of Commons has in Great-Britain. It is our duty to procure a redreſs of grievances; and we may conſtitutionally refuſe to grant our conſtituents monies to the Crown or to do any other act of government, at any given time, that is not affixed by charter to a certain day, until the grievances of the people are redreſſed. We do not pretend that our opinion is to prevail againſt his Majeſty's opinion; we never ſhall attempt to adjourn or prorogue or diſſolve the General Court: But we do hope that our opinion ſhall prevail againſt any opinion whatever, of the proper time, to make laws and to do buſineſs. And by exerting this power which the conſtitution has given us, we hope to convince your Honor and the Miniſtry, of the neceſſity of removing the court to Boſton.

All judicious Men will allow that the proper time for the Houſe to do their part of the buſineſs of the province, is for the Houſe to judge of and determine.—The Houſe think it is not, in the preſent circumſtances of the province, a proper time, to do this buſineſs, while the court is conſtrain'd to hold their ſeſſion out of Boſton. Your Honor is of a different opinion.—We have conformed to this opinion as far as the conſtitution requires us, and now our right of judging commences. If your Honor's or even his Majeſty's opinion concerning this point is to prevail againſt the opinion of the Houſe, why may not the crown according to the Treſilian doctrine as well preſcribe and require what buſineſs we ſhall do, and in what order. The Houſe are ſtill ready to anſwer for all the ill conſequences which can be juſtly attributed to them; nor are they ſenſible of any danger, from exerting the power which the charter has given them of doing their part of the buſineſs in their own time.—That the province has enemies who are continually defaming it and their charter, is certain; that there are perſons who are endeavouring to intimidate the province from aſſerting and vindicating their juſt rights and liberties by inſinuations of danger to the conſtitution, is alſo indiſputable.—But no inſtance happened, even in the execrable reign of the worſt of the Stuart race, of a forfeiture of a charter, becauſe any one branch of a legiſlative, or even becauſe the whole government under that charter, refuſed to do buſineſs, at a particular time, under grievous circumſtances of ignominy, diſgrace and inſult; and when their charter had explicitly given to that government the ſole power of judging of the proper ſeaſon and occaſion of doing buſineſs. We are obliged at this time, to ſtruggle with all the powers with which the conſtitution has furniſhed us, in defence of our rights; to prevent the moſt valuable of our liberties from being wreſted from us, by the ſubtle machinations and daring encroachments of wicked miniſters. We have ſeen of late innumerable encroachments on our charter: Courts of admiralty, extended from the high ſeas, where by the compact in the charter they are confined, to numberleſs important cauſes upon land: Multitudes of civil officers, the appointment of all which is by charter confined to the Governor and Council, ſent here from abroad by the miniſtry: A revenue, not granted by us, but torn from us: Armies ſtationed here without our conſent; and the ſtreets of our metropolis *crimſoned* with the blood of our fellow ſubjects.—Theſe, & other grievances & cruelties, too many to be here enumerated & too melancholy to be much longer borne by this injured people, we have ſeen brought upon us, by the devices of miniſters of ſtate—We have ſeen & heard of late, inſtructions to governors, which threaten to deſtroy all the remaining privileges of our charter.—In June 1768 the Houſe by an inſtruction were ordered to reſcind an excellent reſolution of a former Houſe, on pain of diſſolution; they refuſed to comply with ſo impudent a mandate, and were diſſolved: And the governor, tho' repeatedly requeſted, and altho' the exigencies of the province demanded a General Aſſembly, refuſed to call a new one, until the following May—In the laſt year, the General Court was forced to give way to regular troops, illegally quartered in the town of Boſton, in conſequence of inſtructions to crown officers; and whoſe main guard was moſt daringly & inſultingly placed at the door of the ſtate Houſe: And afterwards they were conſtrained to hold their ſeſſion at Cambridge.—The preſent year, the Aſſembly is ſummoned to meet, and is ſtill continued there in a kind of dureſs, without any reaſon, that can be given—any motive whatever that is not as great an inſult to them and breach of their privilege, as any of the foregoing.—Are theſe things conſiſtent with the freedom of the Houſe; or, could the General Court's tamely ſubmitting to ſuch uſage, be thought to promote his Majeſty's ſervice!—Should theſe ſtruggles of the Houſe prove unfortunate and ineffectual, this province will ſubmit, with pious reſignation, to the will of Providence; but it would be a kind of ſuicide of which we have the utmoſt horror thus to be made the inſtruments of our own ſervitude.

We beg leave before we conclude to make one remark on what you ſay, that "our compliance can be no *benefit* to our ſovereign, any further than as he intereſts himſelf in the happineſs of his ſubjects."

We are apprehenſive, that the world may take this for an inſinuation very much to our diſhonor; As if the benefit of our ſovereign is a motive in our minds againſt a compliance. But as this imputation would be extremely unjuſt, ſo we hope it was not intended by your Honor.—We are obliged however, in juſtice to ourſelves and conſtituents to declare, that if we had reaſon to believe that a compliance would be any, the leaſt benefit to our ſovereign, it would be a very powerful argument with us—But we are on the contrary fully perſuaded, that a compliance at preſent would be very injurious and detrimental to his Majeſty's ſervice.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Aug. 3. 1770.

ORDERED, That Mr. *Hancock*, Capt. *Thayer*, Mr. *Pickering*, Capt. *Fuller*, and Capt. *Sumner*, carry to the Honorable Board a Copy of the Anſwer of this Houſe to his Honor's Speech to both Houſes: and that they deliver to the Board the following Meſſage.

May it pleaſe the Honorable Board,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have thought it their incumbent duty, in faithfulneſs to the Country, to make an anſwer, on their part, to his Honor's Speech to both Houſes, at the opening of this ſeſſion. We have it much at heart to cultivate a good harmony between the two Houſes; and therefore have thought proper to communicate to the honorable Board our Sentiments, as contained in ſaid anſwer, upon a ſubject that deeply impreſſes our minds: That the honorable Board may, if they pleaſe, take the ſame under conſideration, and act thereon as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

On the ſame Day his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor appeared to ſend to the Houſe of Repreſentatives the following Reply to their Anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes: And then to prorogue the General Aſſembly to the 5th of September next, to meet at Harvard College in Cambridge.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

YOU have ſent me a meſſage, in which you profeſs to make a few obſervations upon ſome ſeeming things contained in my Speech to the Council and Houſe, which you ſay, may have a Tendency to make an unhappy impreſſion upon ſome Minds.

I ſhall make ſome general Remarks upon your Meſſage, not from any expectation of prevailing with you at this time to alter Reſolutions which you have come into but, from a deſire to convince the good people you repreſent, that your reaſons for refuſing to do buſineſs are very inſufficient.

You make a doubt whether it is or ever was his Majeſty's pleaſure that the court ſhould meet at Cambridge. I have no doubt of it. You give this reaſon for your doubt, that my orders are not communicated to you. I know it to be his Majeſty's pleaſure that I ſhould not communicate them, and the reſtraint I am under appears to me to be founded upon wiſe reaſons. You ſpeak of times when there has been a corrupt and profligate adminiſtration—of daring encroachments of wicked miniſters—of devices of miniſters of ſtate, and you ſuppoſe inſtructions to governors to be acts of miniſters and not of the King; particularly you call an inſtruction in June 1768, an *impudent* mandate. It may not be preſumed that you would have done this, if you had known it to be an order from his Majeſty. I wiſh, however, that you had ſpared this coarſe and indecent epithet.

I cannot help obſerving to you that you have no ſufficient grounds to ſuppoſe inſtructions to be the acts of the miniſter and not the King. I know of no miniſterial mandate or inſtructions. The affairs of America, and of this province in particular, are become too ſerious to eſcape his Majeſty's immediate attenſion, and your meſſage which I am now anſwering, will be laid before his Majeſty immediately upon its being received by his ſecretary of ſtate, who, by virtue of his office, has free acceſs, and who receives the ſignification of his Majeſty's pleaſure and will give no directions but ſuch as he knows to be agreeable thereto, and every order from the ſecretary of ſtate muſt be ſuppoſed to come immediately from the Crown and ought not to be treated with indignity and contempt.

The freedom you have uſed with the characters of the attorneys and ſollicitors general will I fear, likewiſe bring diſhonor upon you. Thoſe offices, for more than fifty years paſt in almoſt every inſtance, have been filled with perſons of the higheſt reputation for learning and integrity, and many of them have been advanced to the firſt ſtations in the courts of law and equity, which are and have been for ages paſt the ornament and glory of the Engliſh nation.

Although you do not think the report of an attorney and ſollicitor general, in the caſe in diſpute between us, nor the confirmation of ſuch report by the King in Council to be any authority for you, yet I muſt govern myſelf thereby until I have better reaſons againſt it than any you have given in your meſſage.

Your quotation from Mr. Locke, detached as it is from the reſt of the treatiſe, cannot be applied to your caſe. I know of no attempts to enſlave or deſtroy you, and, as you very prudently would not be underſtood to ſuggeſt that this people have occaſion at preſent to proceed to ſuch extremity as to appeal to Heaven, I am at a loſs to conceive for what good purpoſe you adduce it.

You find nothing in your records which does not agree with what I have ſaid of the proceedings of the houſe at Salem in Governor Burnet's adminiſtration; nor did I cite the inſtance for any other purpoſe than to ſhew that they were very careful, to avoid a reſolution which you, as I think, too ſuddenly came into, nor does my ſpeaking reſpectfully of the Council of that day, leſſen the Council of the preſent day, who, altho' they have diſcovered a deſire in their meſſages to me, that the Court ſhould be removed to Boſton, yet they declare that they have never refuſed to do buſineſs at Cambridge, and I have now no doubt that if you had done your part of the public buſineſs they would have joined and done their part alſo.

From the appointment of a committee by the Houſe, in 1754, to conſider of a proper place to build another Court-Houſe, you infer that the Houſe was to have a voice in determining the place where the Court ſhould meet. You are very ſenſible that a vote for building a Court-Houſe which incurs expence upon the people muſt by the conſtitution, originate with the Houſe of Repreſentatives. If one or divers other Court Houſes, beſides that in Boſton, had been built, the Governor's right to call the Court to which he pleaſed or to any other place remained inviolate, the votes of the Repreſentatives for building a Court Houſe notwithſtanding.

You then proceed to call in queſtion my obligation or right to obſerve my inſtructions. And you ſay, that by a royal grant in the charter *in favour of the commons* of the province the Governor has the *ſole* power of adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the General Court, and, you think, it diſcovers the wiſdom of the Grant becauſe a perſon reſiding in the province is a more competent judge of the fitneſs of the time and place of holding the Court than any perſon reſiding in Great-Britain, and a grant thus made *in favour of the people*, cannot be ſuperſeded by inſtructions, without vacating the charter by the breath of a miniſter of ſtate.

Your making uſe of the word *ſole*, inſtead of *full*, the word in the Charter, muſt proceed from inattention. I muſt obſerve to you that many caſes may happen to make it neceſſary to alter the place of holding the Court which a perſon in Great-Britain may as well judge of as one who is upon the ſpot and, perhaps the preſent caſe is ſuch an one. But where you find that the power of adjourning, proroguing and diſſolving the Court was granted to the Governor *in favour to the commons* I am utterly at a loſs. The Charter is undoubtedly a royal grant in favour to the people of the province of every order. They were at the time of the grant living in the colony, under a form of government which would not admit of an adjournment, prorogation or diſſolution of the General Court, without the act or conſent of the Council and Repreſentatives. They were ſollicitting by their agents a confirmation of this

---

† the execrable ‖ Vide Pa. 157 Vol 2. ¶ Vide Page 194 For the Reaſons vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.
(a) Chiefly the Commiſſioners, vid. Act appointing them, pa. 748. Vol. 1.—Hy. Commiſſion pa. 253. Vo. 2.

V vid pa. 146. & Sea Speech pa. 183. D See about those Courts pa. 179—356 501. Vol 2. & vid Molaſ. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2—Sea Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. X vid. Arrival of Army—&c pa. 263 Vol. 2. & pa. 60. (1) pa. 157. Vol. 2 vid pa. 163. Vol. 2. (2) vid page 545. Vol. 2. (3) vid pa. 527. Vol. 2 (4) vid pa. 134. (5) vid. Index (6) pa. 157.

their privileges. The King determines that, for the future, the Governor should have the full or *sole* power, if you chuse it, of adjourning, proroguing and dissolving the General Court. Is not it very extraordinary that the House of Representatives should now assert that depriving them of a share in this power, and confining it to the Governor alone was a grant *in favour of the commons?* The Governor, under the old form, had no negative in any case, but now no acts of Council or Assembly are valid to which he denies his consent: May it not with equal reason be said that this power was also reserved to the Governor *in favour of the commons?* It is very certain that, unless it be so, there will be no supporting the doctrine, that the Crown has divested it's self of it's right of controuling the Governor.

You are sensible that this can hardly be supported, for you allow that, in some cases, instructions may be binding, and you do not seem very averse from admitting that in ordinary cases, notwithstanding this singular grant *in favour of the commons*, that the commander in chief ought to obey instructions respecting the convening and holding the court, but you are clear that, when they cannot be complied with without injuring the people, they cease to be binding, otherwise the representative of a King who can do no wrong by means of instructions may obtain a right to do wrong.

I am not contending, Gentlemen, for a right to do wrong, and I am very willing to understand the maxim, that the King can do no wrong, in the commonly received sense of it, that his servants alone shall be punished for the wrong they do, and not avail themselves of a royal order or instruction for their justification, and, if I was convinced that removing the Court from Boston was an enoroachment upon your natural or constitutional rights, I would not urge my commission or instructions to justify the doing it; but I must make my own reason and judgment my rule and not yours, and, until I am convinced of the encroachment, must conform to my instructions.

You think I ought not to have deemed the inconveniencies of your sitting out of Boston inconsiderable, or that they can easily be removed, and you ask me if the public offices and records can with any safety or convenience be removed to Cambridge. I think the expence of one or two days wages of the Members would have removed all that are necessary to Cambridge, and kept them there with safety and convenience the whole session, and, if we may judge from the sessions at Concord, you would do your business with so much greater dispatch at Cambridge than at Boston as to shorten the session more than two days. You ask whether I think your constituents would be at the expence of building a Court-House at Cambridge. I am not certain what their present disposition is, but I know there is no necessity of it: You have the use of a very commodious room without any inconvenience to the College, in this time of vacation, and, if you think the benefit which the Students receive by attending your debates is not equal to what they may gain in their studies, they may easily be restrained, and then your sitting in the College will be little or no inconvenience at any other time. You add—is it possible to have that communication with our constituents or to be benefitted by the reasoning of the people *without doors* in Cambridge as at Boston? In whatever town the Court shall sit, the Representatives of that town must have opportunity beyond the rest of the House for consulting their constituents: The consulting of a transient person passing through any town cannot afford any great advantage, nor ought, constitutionally, the opinion of such persons to have any influence upon your votes and determinations, for, if I have any just idea of a House of Representatives, in the English constitution, you are sent by your constituents to assemble together that they may have the benefit of your reasoning *within doors*, and not the reasoning of any particular town or person *without doors*. ‖

Because, when I told you I knew of no fixed design to harrass you, I did not add, nor to change the seat of government, you determine that I am privy to such a design, but I am not. If there be any such design I think your proceeding to business at this time would have the best tendency of any thing in your power to cause it to be laid aside.

You allow that the charter is a compact, and that both parties are held, but you say the people never covenanted to grant money, or to do any business except chusing Officers and Councellors to compleat the General Court, on any day or year whatsoever. I never said they did. I have never had the least dispute with you except upon the *place* of your meeting. The *time*, there has been no exception to. It has been a matter of indifference to me personally. I have endeavoured to find out when it would be most convenient for you, that I might oblige you; and the business of the Court I have left to you to arrange and act upon when and in what order you thought proper.

In my speech to you I ask you, if you had refused to meet or should refuse to do business now you are met would you not deprive the crown of the exercise of the prerogative and fail of performing your part of the compact: Without the least colour for it, you make a forced unnatural construction of my words and determine that I am directing the several parts of the business you shall do and the time of doing them, and that I hold the doctrine of Tresilian in degree "that the King hath the government of parliament, and may appoint what shall be first handled and so gradually what next in all matters to be treated of in parliament, even to the end of parliament, and if any person shall act contrary to the King's pleasure made known therein, they are to be punished as traitors." I have ever treated your messages with the utmost fairness. I have passed over in silence many passages in them extremely exceptionable and, in return, you have wrested my expressions to a sense in which no man alive could suppose I intended them. Had Tresilian advanced no more than I have done he would never have met with any blame. Had he only asserted that the King by virtue of his prerogative had a right to assemble the parliament at such time and place as he tho't proper, and that if the commons should refuse to assemble or to do the necessary business of the kingdom, when they were assembled, they would, upon the principles of the English constitution, fail of performing what was incumbent on them; he would never have been called in question for his doctrine; and yet this is all I have said to you. I am willing to attribute this injurious treatment to inadvertence in the body of the House, by their passing upon so long and important a message and which the committee took so many days to prepare, with so little debate after it was reported.

After all your objections, you tell me that you did convene in obedience to his Majesty's writ—that you met again at the time to which you stood prorogued—that you conformed to my opinion so far as the constitution requires you—and now your right of judging commences. Consider then how the case now stands. You are held by the constitution to convene at time and place appointed, but you are under no obligations to do any business, except at such times as you think proper, and, if you do not like the *place*, you will exercise your right and determine it is not a proper *time*. Can any thing render the prerogative more futile? Let me ask you whether if your agents when they were soliciting the charter had been held to say, how far they acknowledged his Majesty's prerogative to convene the court at such time and place as he thought proper, and they had replied that they acknowledged it with this reserve, that the House of Representatives should be at liberty to refuse to do business until the court should be removed to such place as they thought proper, you imagine the Charter would have passed the seals. Neither your more thorough examination of the constitution, nor your extraordinary zeal for its defence, of which you speak, can alter the original frame and intention.

Your main reserve, if it could be admitted, that whensoever the prerogative shall be exercised in a manner not for the publick good, of which you are to be judges, it ceases to be a prerogative, is unanswerable. In all controversies as soon as one party is allowed to be the sole judge, the knot is cut, and there must be an end of strife. But to this I spake fully at opening the session. ♁

You are still ready "to answer for all the ill consequences which can justly be attributed to you". The damages may be irreparable, and it may be out of your power to compensate them. The people will then see what was their real Interest, but they will see it too late.

I cannot omit taking notice of a remark at the close of your Message upon an observation I made that "your compliance could be no benefit to his Majesty". I had no other intention than to express my sense that the people *solely* can be affected by your refusal to do business. You had no room to suppose that I intended by it to set you in an unfavourable light as disaffected to his Majesty & so induced to a non-compliance with his royal Pleasure.

The remaining parts of your Message having no immediate relation to this controversy but respecting matters which concern the colonies in general and the authority of the supreme legislature upon which in language very much the same the House of Representatives have repeatedly enlarged, which has from time to time been transmitted to be laid before his Majesty, I will make no reply to them, for I have no inclination to multiply controversies with you; and those subjects have been so fully discussed that it is not probable you or I shall be able to cast any new light upon them.

I called you together that you might further consider upon what by the constitution, as appeared to me, it was your duty to do, and to give you an opportunity of doing it. You came, very soon, to a resolution to do no business. If you had stopped there, I should have prorogued you without much delay; for I have no intention to compel you to any measure *by duress*, nor to cause any unnecessary charge upon the people, but your appointed committee to answer my speech, which answer did not receive until the eighth day after the meeting of the court. I have taken one day only for my reply, and shall now order a further prorogation. It will be happy for the province if when you again assemble, you can join with me in what is necessary for it's real interest.

Council-chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
3d August 1770.

NAILS.

TO BE SOLD BY

Harbottle Dorr,

At his Shop almost opposite the Cornfield in Union-Street, BOSTON,

2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, (8d, 10d, 20d, *manufactured* in *Town* warranted tough) Drawing and Deck Nails.—Also, 3d, 4d, 5d & 6d Brads, Jobents, HL & H Hinges of all Sizes, Stock Locks all Sizes, a Variety of Chest and Door Locks, all Sorts Pad-Locks, Thumb Latches, Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons, Hard Metal Dishes and Plates, Brass Kettles, Frying Pans, Best English Steel by the half Faggot or less Quantity, *Heart* and *Club* German Steel, choice *English* Glue, Sand Glasses, Bunting, Whipping and Sewing Twine, &c. &c.

N. B. The above have been imported above 3 Years.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Smith,

At his Store opposite to the Golden Ball;

JAMAICA and other Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel and smaller Quantity, old Jamaica Spirit, French Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira and Teneriff Wine in Pipes and Quarter Casks, Jar Oil, Flour, Ground and Race Ginger, Cocoa, Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate, Indigo, Allum by the Hogshead, Coppers, Brimstone, Rosin, Raisins, Lime by the Hogshead, Ravens Duck, a Quantity of Philadelphia Leather Breeches and many other Articles, cheap for Cash.

ON Thursday the 23d of this Month, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the House of Mr. Samuel Watts in Chelsea,—All those Articles of the Personal Estate of the Hon. SAMUEL WATTS, Esq; late of Chelsea, deceas'd, which shall then remain undispos'd of.——

Of said Estate which continues on Hand, there are a Variety of Articles of Houshold Furniture, Husbandry Utensils, &c.—Among which are the following, viz. Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, &c. with several Articles of Kitchen Furniture. ALSO,

Carts & Wheels, Saddles & Bridles, Plows & Irons, &c.

Likewise, one Horse, a Quantity of Shingles, & a Number of Books in Divinity, Law and History.

TO BE SOLD at private Sale, Two Negro Men, one about 40 Years old, healthy and capable of all sorts of Husbandry Business; the other about 32 Years old, fit for Husbandry Business and Houshold Work. Also one Negro Woman about 30 Years old, in perfect Health, and fit for any Kind of Houshould Business, either in Town or Country.——Persons inclining to purchase, may apply to Samuel Watts or Jonathan Green, both of Chelsea, Administrators on said Estate. Aug. 6, 1770.

TO-MORROW,

At TEN o'Clock Before Noon, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. JOHN AISH, deceased, at the Head of John Hancock, Esq's Wharf, at the North End, viz.

Feather Beds and Bedding, Sacking-Bottom Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Desk, Mens Apparel, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

N. B. The above Furniture may be seen the Day before the Sale, where Attendance will be given.

STOPT, supposed to be stolen, a large Silver Spoon, a Silver Thimble, and a new India Handkerchief. The Owner by telling the Marks and paying Charges, may have them again. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Strayed from off General *Winslow's* Farm at *Marshfield*, a Sorrel coloured Mare, supposed about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces, has a light airy Trot, carries her Nose rather up, and her Tail remarkably so for a Beast never nick'd, its also thought she has a white Spot in the Forehead, but uncertain. Whoever may have said Mare in possession, shall be gratefully rewarded, and all necessary Expences reimbursed for returning or giving Intelligence of her to me in *Plymouth*. She went off the beginning of *July*.

THOMAS LOTHROP.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Schooner Massachusetts Ninety-two, Somes from Halifax. Sloop Polly, Boyd, New-London. Sloop Speedwell, Childs, Virginia. Sloop Paragon, Hinson, New providence & Philadelphia. Schooner Ranger, Wormsted, Cape Nichola.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Seven Whites. Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Ten.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 25 *m. after* 11		*Friday*, 25 *m. after*	2
Tuesday, 10 *m. after* 12		*Saturday*, 52 *m. aft.*	3
Wednesday, 0 *m. aft.*	1	*Lord's-day*, 0 *m. aft*	4
Thursday, 41 *m. aft.*	1	*Full M. & Day* 10 *M.*	

Printed by EDES & GILL in Queen-Street. 1770.

[See SUPPLEMENT.]

‖ He was always against given Instructions to Representatives. ♁ See the Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. ♁ pa. 188. V vid Speech pa. 183. ♁ vid page 183. ♀ vid. pa. 146. 138. ⊖ To Find them Turn to Ind— Exes. Vol. 2. ♁ this

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of (No. 806.)

MONDAY, August 6, 1770.

To the SONS & FRIENDS of LIBERTY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE ensuing Festival of

the 14th Instant is by Appointment to be celebrated at the Seat of the late Hon. JAMES ALLEN, Esquire, on Dorchester-Square.——Those who are inclined to give their Attendance, may be supplied with Tickets, by applying to Capt. Daniel Jones, Capt. Ephraim May and Deacon Caleb Davis, at the South End, Mr. Thomas Chase at Liberty-Tree, Capt. Edward Proctor at the Sign of the Schooner, Mr. Paul Revere, opposite Dr. Clarke, or at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.——The Purchasers are desired to furnish themselves with Tickets immediately, as the Sale is to be closed by Thursday next, 5 o'Clock, P. M.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

THE accusations of ill intention shou'd not be conceived much less published against any person or body of men, while the real design of such person or party remains uncertain; no man can blame us for a free animadversion on the conduct of a party among us to whom in both places many ascribe the origination of the defection at New-York. For say they, consider the time of the meeting at the British coffee-house—the known disposition of the majority of the signers to the rescinding paper—the chagrin manifested at the ill success of the favorite '*conciliatory measure*'—the time the tares began to sprout at New-York, and the infinite pains taken to persuade us that the crop was so widely scattered, and firmly rooted that all attempts to prevent their choaking every spire of corn on the continent would be vain, nay even ridiculous. That all the ports north of Amboy were open to importation, the silly port of Boston excepted—that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts would be largely supplied with British manufactures from the defected colonies—that Salem, Marblehead, Providence & Newport had been so inconceivably treacherous as to enlarge the demands of prohibited articles to ten fold their usual extent—that the defection of New-York was so general, that a late speaker's intelligencer, '*a person well acquainted in that city*,' had traced it in mind ward by ward, and street by street, and cou'd not find a person of any importance who was not a rescinder—that this inundation of broken faith must overwhelm all the persevering colonies, and finally that the ill fated obstinacy of Boston would leave them the butt of resentment to an enraged and triumphant ministry, already too much exasperated by their imprudent opposition. They say lay all these together & let any one determine whether the gentleman who declared that cou'd he believe the coffee house consultation aboveſaid & paper signed in consequence of it would have any evil influence on the liberties of his country, he would have suffered his hand to be cut off before he would have signed it, has not been much warped in judgment and suffered his zeal to impose too much on his good sense, and avowed concern for his country, when he so fervently urged the matters aboveſaid, as if laboring a point of the last importance at a moment so critical, that the delay of one instant might involve us in ruin? They further observe that a gentleman of Mr. A—y's reputation for knowledge, integrity and modesty, must at least have been very unfortunate to assert with such vehemence that Salem, Marblehead and Newbury, had deserted in a manner aggravated by the vilest circumstances, when it is evident they are staunch to amazement; also that no person of importance could be recollected in all New-York who was not on the honorable list of forbid traitors to the liberty of the British empire; when lo Forty-two importers, and double the number of Gentlemen, who for character and fortune, without disparagement, may vie with Mr. A—y or the foremost of his party, perhaps buy double their number, and pay ready cash for them! This is delivered as argument *in point*, since of late *men of property* have been tho't the only persons who should trouble their heads about the RIGHTS of their country, themselves and posterity. BRUTUS.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for April 1770.

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADIES,

I Cannot help considering the conduct of the American Ladies, as the severest of all satires upon ours, and am unspeakably anxious to redeem the honour of our name.

From conceiving their country to have been ill-treated, they voluntarily enter into the public measures, and despising the caprices with which the sex stand chargeable, nay nobly obviating the charge, advance with their protest against the importation of an article, calculated for ther own peculiar purposes.

When I look upon this circumstance, how do I feel the glow of indignation on my cheek, from the conviction, that not one British female, even in the moment of hostilities and invasion, ever sacrificed an article of frippery to her resentment against the French nation! That in the hour of war and devastation, French barbers, milliners, &c. &c. &c. are the only trades people that meet with encouragement, and that the instant a peace opens our ports, all our ladies of spirit & fortune fly over to reimburse by their extravagance, the country that has so nearly ruined their own!

I earnestly wish you would take this matter into consideration, and employ your pen for the good purpose of awakening us to a just sense of our meanness and folly, and by degrees lead us on to glorious resolutions: our own manufactories, with our own ingenuity, would enable us to be sufficiently adorned, & above all things make us sensible what a figure we should make in history for only denying ourselves idle gratifications, and casting off the yoke of French fetters, politely called fashions, by which we have been so long enslaved. I am, Ladies,

Your humble servant, CAMILLIA.

Charlestown, South-Carolina, July 5.

Previous Notice having been given, that the Statue of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, would be got ready to be raised this Afternoon; Early this Morning all the Vessels in the Harbour hoisted their Colours, and a Flag, with the Words PITT AND LIBERTY, and a fine Branch of Laurel above it was displayed at the Scaffolding, upon a Staff 45 Feet high: And this Afternoon, in the presence of almost the whole of the Inhabitants, the Statue was raised, and fixed in its Place, without the least Accident, by the Numbers 26 and 92, Members of the Club No. 45, who had assembled themselves upon this Occasion. As soon as it was fixed, 26 Members of our Assembly ascended the Scaffold; when the Hon. Peter Manigault, their Speaker, was pleased to condescend to the Request of the People by Proclaiming the Inscription on the Pedestal which runs in these Words;

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF HIS SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY IN GENERAL
AND TO AMERICA IN PARTICULAR
THE COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
UNANIMOUSLY VOTED
THIS STATUE
OF
THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, ESQ.
WHO (1)
GLORIOUSLY EXERTED HIMSELF
IN DEFENDING THE FREEDOM OF AMERICA
THE TRUE SONS OF ENGLAND
BY PROMOTING A REPEAL
OF THE STAMP-ACT
IN THE YEAR 1766
TIME
SHALL SOONER DESTROY
THIS MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM
THAN
ERASE FROM THEIR MINDS
THAT JUST SENSE
OF HIS PATRIOTIC VIRTUE. (1)

As soon as this was done, Lord Chatham's Health was drank, 26 Cannon were discharged by the Artillery Company, three Huzzas succeeded, and St. Michael's Bells rang.——Joy sat on every Countenance.—This Evening the Club No. 45 consisting of a great Body of the principal Inhabitants, are to meet at Messrs. Dillon and Gray's Tavern, where an elegant Entertament is provided for them, when the following 45 Toasts will be drank, viz.

1. The King.
2. The Queen, and Royal Family.
3. The Lieut. Governour, and the Province.
4. The Sons of Liberty throughout America.
5. The glorious Ninety-Two.
6. The unanimous Twenty-Six.
7. Our present Representatives.
8. The Men who will part with Life before Liberty.
9. Lord Chatham.
10. Lord Camden.
11. Lord Rockingham.
12. Honour & Influence to the Friends of Britain & America
13. The Duke of Manchester.
14. Lord Granby.
15. Sir William Meredith.
16. All honest, & resolute disinterested Patriots
17. Mr. Burke.
18. Serjeant Glynn.
19. Governor Pownall.
20. The virtuous Minority of both Houses of Parliament.
21. Mr. Beckford, Lord Mayor of London.
22. The Sheriffs Townsend and Sawbridge.
23. Alderman Wilkes.
24. The Supporters of the Bill of Rights. (2)
25. James Otis, Esq.
26. Daniel Dulany, Esq.
27. The Pensylvania Farmer. (3)
28. Success to all Patriotic Measures.
29. Christopher Gadsden, Esq.
30. Thomas Lynch, Esq.
31. John Rutledge, Esq. (4)
32. Firmness and Perseverance in our Resolutions, not to flinch a single Inch.
33. Hon. Jonathan Bryan.
34. Hon. Henry Middleton.
35. Hon. Peter Manigault.
36. The patriotic Merchants in America.
37. Hon. Judge Lowndes, who made the Motion for the Statue.
38. Charles Pickney, Esq.
39. Miles Brewton, Esq.
40. Mr. Neufville, Chairman, and the General Committee of this Province.
41. Success to American Manufactures.
42. Property to the Lovers of Liberty only.
44. Judas's Fate to the Enemies of America.
45. May Wilkes always prove a Scourge to Tyrants and Traitors, and be the Glory of Old England.

From the New-York Gazette, July 30, 1770.

To the Farmers of the several Counties of the Province of *New-York*.

Gentlemen,

IS it not Time now, for you to rouse from your Lethargy, and view the impending Ruin which hangs over your Heads, ere it burst upon you like a torrent, when you will be forever unable to extricate yourselves from it? (5) My dear Countrymen, the New Yorkers have betrayed us, betrayed us did I say! nay, they have sold us! and are now actually entailing the Curse *of* Slavery *on us and on our Children, together with all the inhabitants of America, born and unborn!——I need not tell you they have done it to gratify an avaricious and luxurious passion, which reigns predominant in their breasts. Arise, my Fellow-Subjects! arise unanimously and break the curs'ed inchantment, which otherwise will forever keep you buried in a scandalous inaction. Break all your connections with these faithless people; I mean those Importers (2) Withdraw all your produce,—stop your cattle and sheep which filled their markets with so great plenty,—suffer your fish to rest unmolested in their shoals;——let your timber stand, from which they have hitherto been supplied with fuel, for a shelter for the birds of the air, who will return you their thanks in melodious songs. In a word, bring them to their duty, which I know it in your power to do.——You can live without them, and well too, but they cannot live without you. If you stand in need of any thing which you cannot procure among yourselves, you may find some in New-York, who have not deserted the glorious cause of liberty: Trade with them; but avoid an Importer as you would the——. Listen to none of their charms, lest they deceive you, as he did our first parents. The neighbouring provinces have declared that they will hold no commerce with them. The New-Yorkers have manifested by their conduct, that they regard none but themselves; yea, that they are beings, unfit for Society. My countrymen, I conjure you by all that is sacred, and as you regard your own and your Children's Welfare, not to have any Dealings with any Man, by whom they may be supplied with the fruits of the field, until they return to their duty. And if you do this, your Names will shine like Stars of the first magnitude, in the annals of Fame. But if you tamely submit to the present impositions, you will ere long be forced to groan under a load of taxes, which will be laid on your produce, but to no purpose.——You will then curse your inactivity, at a time, when you might have baffled all tyrannical measures.—— Be resolute then—be firm—join the glorious patriots of America, in the cause of Liberty: Then shall we put it out of the power of Earth and Hell to inslave the free-born sons of America!*

Huntington, July 19, 1770. } J. P. a Farmer.

Extract of a Letter from New-Brunswick, dated July 24.

"We are credibly informed from Princeton, "That "the senior Class at Nassau-Hall have unanimously "agreed to appear, at their ensuing Commencement, "dressed in American Manufactures."——How happy ought we to esteem ourselves, when we see some of our Youth, who will probably fill some of the highest Stations in their Country, when their Fathers have fallen asleep, so early declaring their Love to their Country; and we hope this will meet with that Esteem which is their Due, and that many at this critical Juncture, will follow their laudable Example, in encouraging our own Manufactures."

RECANTATION, No. I.

I THE Subscriber, have maturely and deliberately considered the pernicious Consequences that must follow a general Importation, do, in order to prevent my Name being handed down to Posterity with Infamy and Disgrace, hereby testify my Disapprobation of such Importation, and heartily desire that my Name may be struck out among those Persons who signed in favour of Importation, & who were said to be a Majority of the Inhabitants, hereby also declaring, that my signing in Favour of such Importation, was owing entirely to the Misrepresentation of two of the Persons appointed to take the Sense of the Inhabitants, and to my being at the Time of signing too much in Liquor to be trusted with the Disposal of the common Rights of Mankind. This public Recantation I do hereby freely make, hoping that it will partly attone for my late silly Conduct.

Dated this 27th July, 1770. his
CHARLES C. PROSSER.
Mark.

N. B. *It is said Mr.* JOHN DOWERS, *and several other Gentlemen who signed in Favour of Importation, are about making a like Recantation.*

ON FRIDAY next,

10th Instant,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of GOODS,

among which are, Broad-Cloths, German Serges, Shalloons, Beaver Coating, Red Baise, Irish Linnens, Cambrets, Superfine Dimita, Tobines, Bedticks Wool Cards, &c. &c. Also, Leather bottom Chairs, a Mahogony Bureau, a sett China, a Silver hilted Sword, Brass mounted Pistols, Mens Wearing Apparel, a Silver Watch, &c. &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

LOST Four Tickets in Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter U, being from No. 1252 to 1255 inclusive: Any Person who has found them, upon returning them to the Printers hereof shall be handsomely rewarded, and no Questions asked.

A very fine likely Negro Child to be given away; inquire of Edes & Gill.

(2) vid. Rise of y. Society page 478. Vol. 2.

(3) vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781. Vol. 1.

(4) vid. in y Index Vol. 2. To Find Merchants agreements (5) pa. 180. (6) vid. in Index under Merchants

In Amory // Anti rescinders of the Massachusets Bay, when the Stamp office was pull'd down vid. pa. 166. Vol. 1. vid pa. 174. to the Merchants agreement, vid in Index Vol. 2. an agreement to Import Goods. vid pa. 180. vid. agreement against Tea, pa. 35-41. vid. Regical Act. pa. 416 Vol. 2. vid Act pa. 53 Vol. 1. (1) vid Speech pa. 403. Vol. 1.

pa. 157. Vol. 2.

The Meeting of the Trade

ſtands adjourn'd 'till TO-MORROW, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at which Time 'tis deſired there may be a general Attendance.

The Rev. Mr. George Whitefield arrived at Rhode-Iſland laſt Week from New-York, in his Way hither.

Laſt Saturday Se'nnight died at Rhode-Iſland, in the 53d Year of his Age, the Hon. BENJAMIN SMITH, Eſq; of Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

It was obſerved, that on Tueſday laſt the Heat was ſo intenſe that the Barometer roſe five Degrees higher than it has been for two Years paſt.

The ſame Evening Mr. John Aiſh of this Town, Cordwainer, jumping off a Wharf at the North-End into the Water to cool himſelf, his Blood it is ſuppoſed was ſuddenly chill'd, and immediately drowned.—He has left a large Family of ſmall Children.

Thurſday Morning the Body of a Man unknown was taken up near Barton's Point, 'tis ſuppoſed he had been ſome Time drowned, as his Face was much diſfigured.

Thurſday laſt about 5 o'Clock, P. M. the Steeple of the new Meeting Houſe at Waltham was ſtruck by Lightning, which much damag'd the ſame, and ſet it on Fire, and burnt conſiderably; but by the Activity of the People it was ſoon extinguiſh'd.

Laſt Week arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Glover fro. Gibralter, 6 Weeks Paſſage: There was at Gibralter a Daniſh Fleet, conſiſting of 4 Ships of the Line, 3 Frigates, and 3 Bombs: They were bound to Algier, to demand Satisfaction for ſome Captures and Inſults on the Daniſh Subjects: A very large Number of Engliſh Merchant Veſſels were at Gibralter, who were obliged to wait till the ſaid Fleet were ſupplied with Water: They had put into Cadix, but were refuſed Supplies.

Extract of a Letter from Gibralter, *dated June* 3.

"This Day arrived in this Bay a fleet of Daniſh Men of War, to the amount of Ten Sail, which are going to take Algier from the Algerines; for theſe People have made a great Slaughter amongſt the Daniſh Merchants Ships."

Another Letter from Gibralter of the ſame Date mentions, Eight Sail of Daniſh Men of War and two Bomb Ketches arriving there, and that it was expected that the Turks will declare War with all Chriſtian Nations, except the Engliſh; for the Ruſſians gain Ground of the Turks daily: That the Turks put to Death in April laſt 2800 Greeks, on account of ſome of the Greeks in another Place rebelling and turning to the Ruſſians.

Monday evening the 23d ult. at the houſe of Dr. John Taylor in Lunenburg, there happened a moſt melancholly and ſurprizing accident. Juſt at dark he ſet two of his workmen to empty a barrel of rum into an hogſhead that was kept for the purpoſe; himſelf being preſent with a light. As they were emptying it, ſome of the ſprays flew into the candle, and were ſet on fire. The flame inſtantly communicated to the liquor in the funnel, when ſeveral attempts were made to extinguiſh it, but in vain. It ſoon paſſed into the hogſhead and barrel, and in 2 or 3 ſeconds, as near as they could judge, the caſks burſt with an exploſion reſembling that of a cannon. The report it is ſaid, was heard 6 miles. Upon the burſting of the caſks, the flames iſſued forth with impetuous violence, and aiming their fury principally at a young man whoſe name was Charles Chace, they burnt him in ſo ſhocking a manner, that he was immediately thrown into the greateſt diſtreſs; and notwithſtanding all that could be done for him, he expired about ten o'clock next morning. The other perſons preſent were but a little hurt.—— The rum, which was now on the floor, continued to burn, and it emitted a flame and heat, bright and intenſe beyond deſcription. But the entry where the rum was, and the adjoining apartments being plaiſtered over head, put a ſtop to the fire in its aſcent, parted the flame, and cauſed it to proceed in an horizontal direction: But was impelled forwards with ſuch violence, that, breaking thro' all obſtacles, it ſoon made its entrance into a ſiting room on the one hand, and a ſhop of goods on the other, where it melted pewter, broke looking-glaſſes, burnt cloaths, ſilks, leather, wearing apparel, &c. to the value of £.100 ſterling.—However, thro' the timely aſſiſtance and benevolent exertions of the inhabitants, the houſe and ſhop, tho' ſomewhat damaged, were both preſerved.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed, that the rum's taking fire ſo eaſily, was owing to its being long in the ſun, as it was juſt before bro't from Boſton thro' the exceſſive heat of the weather. It is hoped, that this inſtance may ſerve as a caution to all that deal out rum, under like circumſtances, by candle-light.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New-York to his Friend in Boſton, dated July 30, 1770.

I Had Yeſterday the Pleaſure of receiving yours per Poſt; but what was my aſtoniſhment, to find that the Merchants of Boſton intend to propoſe a relaxation in the Non-importation agreement at their next Meeting. I do aſſure you, that the defection of New-York did not give me ſo much real Concern, as I now feel on account of Boſton. If the Meaſure you mention is adopted, adieu to American Liberty! On the Virtue of the Boſtonians I thought I could rely; the Philadelphians maintain their Agreement inviolate, without the leaſt Alteration. But if you relax in the leaſt the Reſolutions of all the Colonies will be reſcinded immediately.—It was the Danger attendant on the leaſt Alteration that made our People ſo averſe to the Congreſs propoſed by our Merchants. It certainly would have been more conſiſtent for your Merchants to have agreed to the propoſed Congreſs, than now to adopt the Meaſure you mention; for they only propoſe a ſmall Alteration, which had ſomething ſpecious at leaſt. O my Friend! how am I aſtoniſhed, can it be poſſible that the inhabitants of Boſton will pattern after New-York?—If they do, I ſhall believe that Merchants are all alike every where, that they are the Peſts of Society, and will enſlave every Nation where they get footing. Remember by whom the brave Corſicans were enſlaved?——As to its being neceſſary to alter the Agreement on account of ſome Articles we can't do without, it is making but mercantile Avarice; we can do without them if we pleaſe ſo to do."——

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Marlboro', 25 July 1770.

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next, and you will oblige ſeveral of your conſtant Readers, as well as Friends to Peace and good Order.

IN the Boſton Evening Poſt of the 23d of July current, a piece was publiſhed, dated at Marlboro', being an infamous ſcandalous libel, without any connection, good ſenſe, and ſcarcely one word of truth in the whole. No notice would have been taken of it, had the true characters of the authors been as well known abroad as they are at home. Every man of honeſty looks upon himſelf even degraded, when either of them ſpeak well of him; one of them is an old man, very enthuſiaſtical both in religion and politics, and ſomething delirious at times, ever ſince he lay with a gall at Rutland; the other, the father of the young man (ſaid to be wounded) is a low-liv'd dirty worthleſs fellow as ever exiſted, meddling with every bodies buſineſs, and much neglecting his own; deals out often ſcraps of latin and law; pretends to have all ſorts of ſenſe, but never yet diſcovered the leaſt degree of common ſenſe, and ſeems to have a general averſion to truth, honeſty, peace and good order. As to the firſt part of their piece, relating to the old horſe and the hay bags, &c. we ſhall take no further notice of it than only as one of thoſe hay bags or men of ſtraw was hang'd up and then burnt; it ſeems to be an emblem of the laſt deſcrib'd author; who for his immorality is now hang'd up by the church, and whether he will be made better, or finally burnt, is at preſent very uncertain. As to what they publiſhed relating to the affair of the 17th current, there is not one word of truth in the whole account, but quite the reverſe; the truth of the caſe is, that divers of the perſons mentioned in the aforeſaid piece, accidentally came into Marlboro' ſtreet that evening, and they being credibly informed that a mob who call'd themſelves ſons of liberty, were to meet that night at Alpheus Woods, in order to deſtroy Eſq; Barnes's buildings and ſubſtance, and had given it out freely, that if Mr. Barnes ſhould oppoſe them, that they would cut the throats of all his family that night. The drum beating very briſkly, and the mob alias ſons of liberty, collecting together, induced theſe perſons to tarry at Mr. How's to ſee the event; and about 40 of the ſaid mob being met at ſaid Woods with their weapons of death, waiting for orders; but it ſeems one William Benſon a negro who was pitched upon for their leader and herald being a fellow of more ſenſe than the reſt of them, did not come among them, and the ſaid mob alias ſons of liberty knowing their cauſe to be bad, and their beſt man not coming, they dare not move forward in a body, but ſent out a ſcout of about five in number well arm'd, to reconnoitre the ſtreet, among which was Waldo Woods, the young fellow ſaid to be wounded, as ill-bred a fellow as ever exiſted, who came foremoſt armed with a tomhawk and his mouth full of oaths, imprecations and curſes, and aſſaulted John Gott Brigham, and ſwore he would ſplit out his brains, and would bring 200 people in half an hour, upon which ſaid Brigham told him he had better go home and be peaceable or he would flog him. Then ſaid Woods drew out a ſharp pointed knife, and ſwore he would ſtab him to the heart, and made a paſs at his belly, upon which Brigham ſeized him by the arm, and took the knife out of his hand and thereby ſaved his own life; but it ſeems in the ſcuffle of taking away the knife, Woods bro't the point of it againſt his own ſhoulder, and made a ſcratch equal to the ſcratch of a pin, not one drop of blood loſt, and then he cry'd murder and run home with wet breeches, and no other perſon than Brigham offered to meddle with him: and neither Brigham nor any other perſon who was at ſaid Simon How's that night, had any ſort of weapon, either wood or iron with them, nor did any of them attempt to meddle with or moleſt any Perſon that paſs'd the ſtreet that evening. It has been ſurmiſ'd that A——s W—ds was the author of that villainous letter threatning of Mr. Barnes that he would murder him and deſtroy all his ſubſtance by fire. There is now ſuch ſufficient proof, that it is thot' the villain will ſoon be bro't to the bar to receive ſentence; and if juſtice does but take place, there is no doubt but it will prevent his farther proceeding in his wickedneſs. AN HONEST PLOUGHJOGGER.

TO the BAPTISTS *in the Province of* Maſſachuſett-Bay, *who are and have been oppreſſed in any Way on a Religious Account*:

IT would be needleſs to tell you, That you have long felt the Effects of the Laws, by which the Religion of the Government in which you live, is eſtabliſhed; your Purſes have felt the Burden of Miniſterial Rates, and when theſe would not ſatisfy your Enemies, your Property hath been taken from you, and ſold for leſs than half its Value: Theſe are Things you cannot forget—you will therefore readily hear and attend, when you are all deſired to collect your Caſes of Suffering, and have them well atteſted; ſuch as, the Taxes you have paid to build Meeting-Houſes, to ſettle Miniſters, and ſupport them; with all the Time, Money and Labour you have loſt, in waiting on Courts, ſeeing Lawyers, &c.—And bring or ſend ſuch Caſes to the Baptiſt Aſſociation, to be held at Bellingham, *the Tueſday next after the firſt Wedneſday in next* September; *When Meaſures will be reſolutely adopted for obtaining Redreſs from another Quarter, than that to which repeated Application hath been made, unſucceſsfully; Nay, Complaints however juſt, and grievous, have been treated with Indifference, and ſcarcely, if at all credited. We deem this our conduct perfectly juſtifiable, and hope you will pay a particular Regard to this Deſire, & be exact in your Accounts of your ſuffe'ings, and punctual in your Attendance at the Time & Place above-mentioned.* (*) BOSTON, July 31ſt. 1770.

---

192 Choice Turkey Figs

by the Cask, Jordan Almonds, Citron, Ground Ginger, beſt long Corks, Oil in Jars & Flaſks, Brimſtone, Allum, Madder, ground Redwood and many other ſorts of Dye Stuffs.

LIKEWISE,

An Aſſortment of the beſt DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Surgeons Inſtruments, Bell-metal, Iron and Marble Mortars and Peſtles, Phials, Gallipots, fine Lavender & Hungary Water, Eau de Luce, Eau de Sans Pareille, and a great Variety of Smelling Bottles, Imported and to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable Rate, by

Peter Roberts,

At his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON.

Doctor's Boxes of various Prices, with proper Directions, are carefully prepared and put up for Ships or private Families.

Practitioners in Town and Country may depend on being as well uſed by Letter as if preſent themſelves.

ALL Perſons indebted to the

Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Apthorp*, late of *Boſton*, deceas'd, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſir'd to bring in their Accounts to

THOMAS APTHORP, Adminiſtrator.

To be Sold by Publick Vendue,

the 7th Auguſt Inſt. at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, in Middle-Street, his Stock in Trade conſiſting of Shop Goods, &c. as per the former Advertiſement, Braziery and Ironmongery Ware, Blackſmith and Nailmaker's Tools and Bellows, Iron Chains and other Iron Articles of various Kinds, Veſſels Blocks and Cordage, Handſpikes, Oars, two Dutch Fans, Wooden Ware, Iron Ware, Hand and Bed Screws, Tin-Ware, Sailor's Cheſts of all Sizes, Chalk, Scales and Weights of all Sizes, Pitch, Rozin and Turpentine, with a Variety of other Articles too many to be enumerated, all which may be ſeen the Day before the Sale.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Loring's *Eſtate, are Once More deſired forthwith to pay them to* Benjamin Dolbeare, *Adminiſtrator thereon, as they would avoid being ſued to next* October *Court. And all that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in immediately.*

N. B. The aforeſaid Stock in Trade was to have been ſold the 31ſt ult. but they not being ready for Sale, is put off to the 7th of *Auguſt* aforeſaid.

At the ſame Time will be ſold, The

Remainder of the Houſhold Goods.

ALSO two Chaiſes with Harneſs, one of them to go with two Horſes, a One-horſe Cart and Truck, a Sled, a Sley and Runners.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. *James Jackſon*, in Union-Street;

A great Variety of Engliſh Goods

at the Sterling Coſt. The Sale to be continued at ſaid Place untill the whole of the Goods are diſpoſed of.

N. B. The Goods mentioned above were Imported before the Non-Importation took Place.

July 30, 1770.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of *John McArthour*, late of *Boſton*, Tayler, deceas'd, are deſired to pay them to Mrs. *Mary McArthour*, Adminiſtratrix, or they will be ſued without further Notice; and thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in to ſaid Adminiſtratrix in order for Settlement.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel, ſtrong, hearty Negro

Fellow of about 26 Years old, brought up to Work, and has had the Small-Pox, a good-natur'd Fellow, and never known to drink to Exceſs. But by being intic'd, has lately taken to Lying and Thieving. If this Negro will ſuit any Perſon who will carry him out of the Province, they may be further informed, by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

Any Gentleman that wants an

Engliſh Servant, that underſtands Houſe Buſineſs and the Care of Horſes, that can be well recommended; Pleaſe to enquire of John Hyman, Gardner, oppoſite Dr. Gardiner's.

WANTS A PLACE.

A young Man (about 20 Years of

Age) would like to be in a Store or Warehouſe, as he writes a tolerable good Hand, and has very good Recommendations from his late Maſters. Any one whom this may ſuit, are deſired to ſend or leave a Line for J. A. at the Printers, and they ſhall be waited on.

Whereas *Charlotte*, the Wife of

me the Subſcriber, is often from Home, and perhaps may incline to run me in Debt: This is to warn all Perſons not to truſt her on my Accompt, for I will not pay One Farthing of Debt that ſhe ſhall contract after the Day of the Date hereof. CADWALLADOR FORD, jun.

Wilmington, July 19, 1770.

(Advertiſements omitted will be in our next.)

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

Vide Page 175. & vid page 191. — Turn to Index Vol. 2. to Find Agreement page 174. N. vid. pa. 158. (1) From what Quarter, to appeal home againſt the Charter (*) This was the firſt notice given by the Baptiſts in a public Manner, Perſons in Gral never knew they been oppreſſed!